NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE. nittee of Ways and Means took no decisive n to-day upon the report of the sub-committee as he conference with Secretary Chase. So far as the nmittee is concerned, it is an open question whether interest on the one and two years' bonds shall be paid

day, seemed involved in more fog and doubt than ever the debate in Committee of the Whole the plan of Secary Chase was powerfully supported, while some able sches were made in favor or the plan of the majority nmittee of Ways and Means. sident came to the rescue of his Minister of Fi

co in a message, which was read to the House after committee rose. It will be seen from the document iat the President, after informing Congress that he has ars of greenbacks, chides them for authorizing so pretary's plan to make the circulation of the State this redeemable in United States bonds. What effect message will have in complicating the practical solu-n of the matter remains to be seen.

ne \$190,000,000 Treasury note bill was referred to the mance Committee in the Seaste, while in the House the ournment took place pending the motion to refer to a ct Committee of five members of the House and four

tetes Treasurer, that the backs in his office abow that we amount of old demand notes absorbed now average 400,000 per day

is study of this branch of political economy, pertineatly oclared that what is wanted in currency is not redeemalitty, but convertibility, while Mr. Watts, of New Mext g of the constitution is about played out," and the

Some members of Congress are in favor of renealing the imports to be paid to com. This plan, say its advo tes, would operate as a forced loan; the banks and capt lists would be compelled to take the logal tender note must be funded to a great extent s they would not be needed in the transaction of th aports shall be paid in anything else than coin. In the ome into the Treasury treely from those source bout four millions of demand notes have already been aid in, and from a declaration of the United States Trearer it appears that the amount outstanding is coming es will certainly be absorbed by the early part of bruary, when the vaults of the Treasury will again

tion authorizing the issue of one hun ed millions of United States notes became a law to day listely placed to the credit of the several paym an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole my and navy of the United States. Fifty-three pay usand to seven millions two hundred an ries P. Larned, Louisville, Ky., and \$3,520,000 to N. ing: \$670,000 to San Francisco; \$250,000 to In apolis, and the same amount to St. Paul; \$100,000 to has; \$200,000 to New York; and the remainder of the 24,150,000 was turnished to paymasters present. There was also paid for the mayy \$386,300.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS AND SAILORS

THE VICTORY OF ARRANSAS POST. Admiral Porter's success in Arkansas. It is thought cations between Texas and the States east

The drift of Senato Wright's speech to-day was, that hose who were assailing the administration were dis yal, that a grand combination existed in the States to Senators must make it a leading the States. He denounced the demo having formed a party against the de to state the fact that no opposition was made to the kninistration until it sought to make the war carry all

mainly to the matter of arrests, and showing re was no warrant for quoting Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas, &c., as sustaining such arbitrary measures.

ator Wright's speech, at the close of which some retrations is a new thing; for we can me aber when Mr. Douglas received such popular responses, both republicans and secessionists would jump to their feet, and demand that the galleries should be

THE RADICALS AND GENERAL MEIGS. It is not believed that the radiculs will make an issue with General Moigs about his letter, harsh as it is upon some of them. They begin to feel that it will not do to give utterance in the Senate to the street and barroom talk of disappointed seckers for patronage.

OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS. The agents of paper dealers and manufacturers have been busy in attempting to influence the action of Congress against the reduction of the duty on paper. Nothing rassments to publishers resulting from the imposition of extertionate prices are appreciated by many influential mombers of Congress, who will not fail at the proper time to ur e such relief as may secure the ends of justice and honesty. The reports which have reached here that paper dealers and manufacturers are only waiting for the the present figures, are believed to be true, in view of the present condition of the paper market.

THE NAIL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

The Postmaster General, in reply to the Senate resolu-

in relative to the mail derangements between this city and New York, replies, with accompanying letters from the presidents of the several companies interested, that the difficulty is mainly due to the increase of travel required by the exigencies of the war. He says those com panies are resolved upon measures to facilitate the made at once, remove the delays consequent upon a single line business community. President Garrett complains of inadequate compensation for carrying the mails Arrange. ments are progressing for making the line continuous med, will greatly facilitate the promp delivery of mails.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the

J. W. Peritt Huntlegton, of Oregon, to be Superinten dent of Indian Affairs in Oregen.

ARMY HOBSES.

Benjamin Simpson, Pedian Agent of same State. Clinton Cullen, to be Postmaster at Meadville, Pa. Ephraim Longyear, Postmaster at Lansing, Mich. Ephraim Lougyour, Postmaster at Lunning, Mich. Herseian Naylor, Postmaster at Pekin, III. Tamel Kelly, Postmaster at Bratileboro, Vt. Daniel M. Whitney, Postmaster at Groon Bay, Wis. Emerson Hull, Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The subject of army horses has assumed a degree importance not much understood as yet by the public. The daily loss to government through the mismanage. ment of animals, especially in the transportation service a enormous. There is no doubt that the employment of ary surgeous and skillful farriers would have prowented much of the great waste from this cause. The horse hospital here receives over one nandred horses daily. The and thirty per day are sold for almost nothing, so that the average daily loss is three thousand dollars or more In the Quartermaster's Department at Washington alone. The towes in the field service are also enormous. The ats of this hospital only suggest the approximate

6des of the aggregate loss to shour armes. SMALLPOX AMONG THE CONTRABANDS. Some three thousand contrab ands have reached quar lers in this city, and at this time smallpox is newalling ong them to an alarming extent.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Resolution Providing for the Payment of Soldiers and Satiors Signed by the President_Mr. Lincoln's Views Re garding the Issue of Paper Current cy-A Tax on Bank Circulation Recommended, &c., &c.

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th and by the Senate on the 15th inst. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 in United States notes, it so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given in order that every possible facility may be aforded or the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors.

White giving this approval, however, I think it my duty

to express my sincere regret that it has been found neces sary to authorize so large an additional issue of United sary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundan as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby and menting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes, without any check to the issues of suspended

banks, and without adequate provision for the raising o money by loans, and for funding the issues so keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself o this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt; and that a judicio--seasure to prevent the deterioration of this currency y needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this gene to exempt banks, enjoying the special privilege of circu

In order to raise money by way of loans most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, f not quite, indispensable. Such a currency can be fur-nished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, na suggested in my message at the be-ginning of the present a ssion. The securing of this circulation by the pledge of the United States bonds, as serein suggested, would still further facilitate leans by increasing the present and causing a future demand for

In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the government, and of the greater embarrasment sure to come if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by mcreasing the circulation without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the government, and satisfactory provisions

nade for future demands on the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19, 1863. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS: THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

YORK. A communication was received from the Post Office Department in answer to the resolution inquiring into the cause of the detention of the mails between New York and Washington, stating that the delay was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it would be remedied.

CAMP HOSPITAL FOR THE TROOPS Mr. Hann:s, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from the citizens of New York asking that Congress take such action as will secure to the army a reliable camp heapital and ambulance corps.

PROVISION FOR THE COMPOST OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDING

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide greater comfort for the

stick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

THE RECEIVED OF BRIDGE.

Mr. MORRIL., (rep.) of sle, introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the government taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or places.

government taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

IN FRENCH SUBJUGATION OF MEXICO.

Mr. MeDougasti, Jopp.) of Cal., offered the following

Obcurrent resolutions:

An articular resolution of the French government to subjugate the republic of Mexico to her authority armed force is a violation of the established rules of instructional side, and that it is, moreover, a violation of the installation of the stable of the st

of Mexico to French authority is an act not mercly un-friendly to this republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and is regarded as not only unfriendly, but as hostic. Resolved, further, That it is the dusy of this republic to require of the government of France that her armed forces should be with arway from the territory of Mexico. Resolved, further, That it is the duty and proper office of this republic now, and at all times, to lend such aid to the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the notificial anarys of that removits. oreible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the cilical ministry of that republic. Resolved, further, Thut the President of the United States as use to be communicated to the government of Mexico the sews now expressed by the two houses of Congres, and that to be further requested to cause to be negotiated such a ready or treaties between the two republies as will tend to cause these views effective.

On motion of Mr. McDougall, the resolutions were laid over until Thursday Beat.

Mr. Howam, rep., of Mich., presented the credentials of lies. Z. Chandler, re-elected United States Schator from the State of Michigan for six years from the 4th of March lext.

CUTING THESE ABOUND THE GAPTLE.

ne xi.

CUTTING TIMESE AROUND THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution directing the Military
Committee to inquire whether any quartermisters are
employed in cutting the timber on the lands around the
capital, and, if so, by virtue of what law or authority.

employed in cutting the timber on the lands around the capital, and, if so, by virtue of what law or authority. Pay of REVOLTIONARY SOLDING.

Mr. AINOLD, (rep.) of R. I., presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island, instructing her Sonators to and the memorial of J. T. Carey and to aid in procuring an act for the payment of the claims of the regiment under Col. Carey in the Revolutionary war.

The COLRY OF CLAYS.

On motion of Mr. TRENBELL, (rep.) of Ill., the bill reorgazing the Court of Claims was taken up.

THE OSCILARIE OF START PRISONARY.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Whight, (or p.) of Ind., the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. FOWALL, (opp.) of Ky., proceeded to speak at length in answer to the speech of Mr. Wright. He salided to quotations from Jedierson as authority for the asspectation of the habous corpus and for making arrests. He concended that Jedferson nover twee in favor of arbitrary arrests. He referred to the last that Jedferson, when President, and when certain arrests were made by Gen. Jackson, sent the affidavits and charges to Congress and handed the persons over to the civil authority—directly the opposite of the course now taken by the Precident and the administration. He referred also to the last speech made by Senator Douglas, in which he said he would resist any interference with the institutions of the States; and he claimed that the Senator from Indiana had no right to quote Senator Pouglas as authority for imprisoning peaceful citizes in the basiles of the country. He denied that Joyalty to the government included loyalty to the President.

Mr. Wersen, (Union) of Ind., said that in time of war

ful citizens in the bashles of the country. He denied that loyalty to the government included loyalty to the President.

Mr. Warsin, (Union) of Ind., said that in time of war he believed it to be the duty of every loyal man to support the government and give it all assistance.

Mr. Powins, said that depended on the character of the war. He believed this war was commenced to overthrow the institutions of the South, and he would give it neither money nor men. He claimed that the late elections in Indiana showed that the people did not agree with the Senator's sentiments. They were in favor of the constitution and opposed to the acts of the present administration. The people would continue to triumph, and would at the next Presidential election obtain possession of the government and preserve the constitution.

Mr. Weight in there had been a Burr, a Calhoun, and, a Breckinridge in the ranks of the democracy; and many of the democratique of the democracy; and many of the democratique of the democracy; it has the duty of every loyal democrat to add the government by every means in his power in its strug. He (Mr. Wright) did not belong to that wing of the democracy, it was the duty of every loyal democrat to add the government by every means in his power in its strug. He for the action, and any admission of that principle by so-called propositions of peace from security in the mation, and any admission of that principle of the model of the mation, and any admission of that principle of the democracy. He has been sounded in the section of the scaled democratics. Would the men who deprecated war upon the rebels counsel zobmission to them would they give the government up to the power of treason? If not, their muterings were mere idoor, The key note of all this had been sounded in Now York under the spicus claim of State sovereignity. This inflamous doctrine—that, the State had the power to override the country in a time of war like this —must be put down, or the government.

rould be ruined. Men had kept still a year until mis-ortune fell upon our arms, and then they came ut and cried against the war in the name f democracy, because they thought they could of democracy, because they thought they could gain political power. And here to day a Senator had taked for an hour and a half concerning the war, and had said not one word against these rebels who were trying to break up the government. If ever this government fell, its death would come from traiters in the North, and it was time that the government took measures to defend itself against these traiters. There were fifteen thousand graves in Indiana te-depty, and she had sent concluded thousand men to the field, and she would send one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand more, before the government should fail by the hand of treason. (Applause in the galleries.) As Hamitear swore his child to eleman hatred to Rome, so he was willing to swear his children to forever fight for the unity and preservation of this government. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. HAIR, (rep.) of N. H., moved to go unto executive session, at the termination of which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

AID TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Bingham, (rop.) of Ohio, introduced a bill giving aid to the State of Maryland to secure the abolishment of slavery. It appropriates ten militons. Referred to the select Committee on Emancipation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

Mr. Corrax, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill authoriz-Mr. Colear, (rep.) of hot., included the importations to be paid, if desired by importations, in legal tender notes, with thirty-three per cent added.

A REGULTER OF THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

appropriating five thousand dollars for the purpose of compiling a register of the whole forces of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Moans. COST OF HIS HEARS OFTER STAILS. OF HE MALE. OH motion of Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., the Postmaster General was requested to communicate to the House the amount paid for the transportation of the mails from New York to Washington for the last four years.

PERSONNES OF ARMY TRANSPORTATION DETWIEN NEW YORK AND The Secretary of War was also requested to inform the House what sums have been paid since the breaking out of the relied to the through a sum of the relied to the warnous radical companies for the transperiation of troops and munitions of war between Washington and New York. This information is required by the select committee on the subject of the miniary and poet road between these two cities.

On motion of Mr. Wickleff, (Union) of Ky., the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution of the House, adopted becember 11, requiring information is to what regiments of volunteer, have not been paid, and the other matters embraced in the resolution.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE HIDES, TALLOW, EC., OF CATTLE.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE HIDES, TALLOW, ETC., OF CATTLE.
Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, offered a resolution asking Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Oho, effered a resolution asking the Secretary of War what amount of revenue is durived from the hides, hoofs and billow of the cattle slain for the army since the commencement of the rebellion, the number of cattle slaughtered, to whom soid, whether; by contract, and whether an arrangement cannot be made to increase the revenue from that source. Referred to the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. BERMAN, (rop.) of Mich, presented the credentials of John B. Rogers, claiming his seat as a representative from Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

DEBART ON THE FINANCIAL MEASURES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the government.

BENATE ON THE PINANCIAL MEASURES FOR THE GOVERNEEST.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the government.

Mr. Rudder, (rep.) of Ohio, in a general discussion of the subject, said the time had arrived when Congress should exercise the power residing with it, and hitherto inert, to supply a uniform currency both to the government and people.

Mr. Hoofest, (rep.) of Mass., alluding to the former action of Congress, said the currency provided was reegnized in every way. It has satisfied every purpose for which currency was needed by the people. It was such a currency as the people were entitled to and had a right to demand that the government should at this time provide. The people asked for more of it, because the actual result of its use had shown that more was required for the purpose of the trade of the country, and because a further issue was necessary and would be beneficial to the public service. The Tax bill was in successful operation, and it was believed that the revenue derived from it and from the tarliff on imports would much exceed the estimate then made of one hundred and fifty millions, without operating oppressively on the industrial interests of the country. One more measure was required to perfect the system—viz, a national banking law, which would establish a uniform and secure system of banking throughout, the country. He proceeded to discuss, as one bill, the measures submitted to them by the Secretary of the Treasury. The substitute he had offered for the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means would allored all the means to pay all the demands of the public service, and at the same time provide for capitalists, bankers and the people the means to prevent any depreciation of the cyleracy of the operation of the cyleracy of the nets issued by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Horkow, (rep.) of Ohio, angued that there was no other mode by which money could be ratised excepting on public credit. In exclaining the pending prop

The Theatres-MISS BATKMAN AT NIBLO'S GARDEN. MISS Kate Bateman made her r.ntree, after a long absence from the city, at Niblo's Garden last evening before a very large and indulgent audience. The produc tion of a new play added greater interest to the occ

that. The scene is laid in Germany. The epoch is the early half of the last century, when the Jews were popularly persecuted and abborred as practicers of the black arts of witchcraft and magic, Rudolf (Mr. Edwin Adams) is the son of an old magis trate, named Lorenz (Mr. Burnett), and is so intimate with Madeline Mrs. Chanfrau), the nicco of the villago priest, Herman (Mr. Lanergan), that it is believed they are engaged to be married. But Rudelf has met and loved Leah (Miss Bateman), a Jewish maiden, and, after fre quent stolen interviews in the forest, she forgets the Jew ish hatred of Christians, and promises to clope with him to some country where her religion may not prevent the marriage. This design is discovered by Naihan, alias Hans (Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.), who is the village school master and a renegade Jew. Naihan informs Lorenz of his discovery, and exeites a tumuit against Leab's family-Budolf, moved by his father's entreaties, and the arguments of his friends, is unable to decide whether to relin-

quish his kindred or his betrothed. Nathan, excited by bitter enmity against the faith he has renounced, assures Rudolf that Leah's love is merce nary and that she can be bought off. Redelf reluctantly consents to subject Leah to the test of gold, and for this purpose Nathan, accompanied by the villagers, visite the hut of the Jews that night. Leah is absent, waiting for Rudolf to fly with her. Sarah (Mrs. Grattan), an old Jewess, accepts the money, but Abraham (Mr. Andrews), a blind old Jew, recognizes Nathan's voice and denounces him. Thereupon Nathan strangles the old man; but, as a storm is raging, the villagers are made to believe that a fisch of lightning caused the sudden death. A message is hastily despatched to Rudolf that the money is accepted, and when Leah seeks him, wet and weary with waiting. he drives her away with reprosches for her avarioe. Ru. dolf is then married to Madeline. Leah hears the wedding music and blesses the happy pair; but afterwards, peering into the church and discovering that Rudolf is the bridegroom, her prayers are changed to bitter curses. Five years pass. Rudoff's farm pros. pers, his wife lives, his child is healthy; yet still he dreads Leah's curse. One day, while he is absent on business, a mob drives Leah into his gateway. Madeline

business, a mob drives Leah into his gateway. Madeline protects her, and Leah, worn out with sorrow and long travel, secepts the protection until she discovers whose wife Madeline is. Then uncertain whether to romain or to depart, she at har resolves upon vengance, but when Rudoif returns abe is softened to gity by his weeds, and draging herself from the hyrick, behind which she has been hidden, she resonance her purpose and revokes her curso. Nathan returns with officers of justice, but Losh reveals his periody and his crimes and accepts for herself the asylum of the church.

This brief sketch of the plot of the play shows that it has many strong points. In the original the piece is written in blank verse, and is both powerfully and postically arranged. In the official manufacture a melodynam out of Monaenthal's materials. The result is a dramatic hash, in which there is mather tame—until Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., gives us a specimen of his splendid elecution—but ends grandly. The second opens with a sickning amount of drived by the villagers, and closes with a magnificent scene between Mise Bateman and Mr. Adams, in which the former shows how incapable she is of expressing tenders love. The third act is very fine and effective, but is interspersed with "carpenter scenes" surprising ly silly, which were only relieved by the audither and the processing the second opens with a sickning amount of drived by the audither of the Union. The hitch have been to manufacture, and the conserved with the cross piece by a rich chain. The second opens with a sickning amount of drived by the villagers, and closes with the ferrise of the provential second protection of the provential second protection is rather tame—until Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., gives the appropriate of the Union. The hi

that the piece is wretched, except when either Miss Baleman, Mr. Wallack or Mr. Adams is on the size, and that during their scenes it is very excellent. The play must be cut and triumed, remodelled and rearranged before it deserves criticism, except in certain detached and disc meeted portions. Passing to the acting, we remark that Miss Bateman appeared inley and acted with all her usual vieor and mere than her usual hardness of style. She was rep atedly applanded. Mr. Wallack had an ungrateful part—like that of the scoundrel work in "Ge.aldins"—but played it wonderfully well. Mr. Edwin Adams noted Rudoir charmingly. Mrs. Chaufred and Mr. Burnsit deserve praise; but all the other minor actors were socified. The scenery was beautifully pointed, and the German village (act. 1), the forest (act. 2), the lew's but and Lorenz's house (act. 3), the village of arch (act. 4) and the ones of Lorenz by day (act. 3) deserve especial mention. The costumes were greenably good, though Miss Bateman's should be darker and it doll's first dress not so elegant. The piece has great pretensions; but for the reasons just indicated we cannot call it a success. The acting of Miss Interman and Mr. Wallack and Mr. Adams, however, would make the went play worth sceing. We trust soon to notice this admirably trie in a better play.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The Speakership of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1863. There are no new developments about the Speaker. The irgus and Journal to-day both contain articles favoring Urmion of patronage will compromise litate whole some legislation.

EE LEGISLATURE.

ALMANY, Jan. 19, 1863.
The Senate met al. seven o'clock. There was barely a

The Comptroller sent in a reply to the resolutions respecting promiums paid for coin to pay the interest on the State debt. No premium had been paid out of the State Treasury. The Manhattan Company had purchased coin to pay the interest on and fund the debt of the State, taking the chance of an appropriation of the Legis ture to re; ay the same.

The bank had avanced \$252,315.

The bank had avanced \$252,315.

By Mr. Rauser, to extend the time of the completion of the Albary and Susquehanna Railroad and regulate the weight of tren used thereon.

By Mr. Astart, to authorize the payment of the interest on the namal drafts protested for non payment.

By Mr. Astart, to authorizing the Compiration to require public officers bound to give securities to give new or additional security at any time.

Mr. Astart, the authorizing the Compiration of the resonant of the model of the face of the fa

INTERCEPTED REBEL DESPATCHES.

Another budget of rebel letters has been intercepted They were taken from Major Sanders when he was re cently captured off Charleston. Some of them are dated ber. The information contained in these papers affords an interesting inside view of Rebeldom relative to domes-

One of the letters is addressed to a distinguished member of the family of Louis Napoleon. While thanking the Emperor for his efforts to induce the great Pewers to interfere in our affairs, it urges the continuance of his

"kind offices," with the assurance of the writer that they will be successful in the end. The Mrs. Gilman alluded to is the wife of General Gil. man. Mrs. Myers is a daughter of the late General

trated London Times, and writes also for one or two French papers. He was quite indignant when accompanying Baul Run Russell because our government refused him a pass to go to the Army of the Potomac. He had just then returned from the West, where he boasted be had done brilliant service against the rebeis. He always insisted that he was strongly with the North and despised the

George N. Sanders, wri mg to his son, De

mys:—
My steemed are really the only thing abroad in which the nation had really much interest. It is the only thing that offers succer and relief. Sinclair & Ballock's steemers only are preying on the tenency's commerce. We want more than that now. We want succor or we must die. Mr. Mason will, I am sure, take the right view. All other projects sink into insignificance compared to the construction of my six steamers. So thinks Congress, and so thinks every intelligent man with whom I have conversed. You must oresent the case to Mr. Mason in every point of view. These steamers can open and keep open the port of New Orleans to our commerce, and one week's trade will pay the intion three times their cost. I would secure my trunks and an presents until your return.

Sanders' order book embraces heavy orders for Liver pool cotton and pins, French corsets, tea, jewelry, shoes for various ladies, Mrs. Joff. Davis included. Letters

how the men want boots principally.

European capitalists are advised to invest in cotton and that great scarcity of cotton and woollen goods ex ists in the South.

Among other things the war is represented as terrible.
Richmond is much altered, and its citizens turned exter

Proables of the Rebel Navy.

Among the private letters captured off Charleston
our satiors was the following, supposed to have be
written by ex-Commander Arthur Sinclair, former
the federal navy.—

Navy Brancouver, C. S. A.

The federal Dayy:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., BURGAL OF DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., BURGAL OF DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., BURGAL OF DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., M. DEAR BEOTIGE.—Sanders leaves in the morning and has kindly offered to take charge of letters. I am as busy as possible, but cannot let se good a chance sky without a line. I have written you several times since your departure, and trust you may have gotten some of them at least. The last was by Captain Lawson who has a contract with the government. Leils is with me and very well, having run the blockade, and will leave for home again on the loth of November, by flag of truce.

Little Terry has just left us to rejoin his ship in Me

leave for home again on the 10th of November, by Bag of truce.

Little Terry has just left us to rejoin his ship in Mobie, now the Fiorida. He has been very ill with yellow fever, which he contracted at Havaia, and Biethanan, who now commands at Mobile, sent him on here to see us and rectuit.

Might has behaved in the noblest manner, and still no netice has been taken to his conduct by the government, and such follows as Mercer Brock promoted for "guilant conduct." Indeed, Terry, I fear we are gone in the navy, pointics worse than in the old government. But we are raising heaven and earth (that is Commodore Forrest and myself, for no one else appears to be increased in the matter). The "gallant Fegram" is very quiet, terry, is feast a commission, which at best is only for the war, and lecow some of his puniors, and said to much to be willing to inflict the same sting upon my brother officers.

But looded not get him up to the scratch, and he accepted, under a protest, which amounts to nothing, and acknowledged the compliment. Oh! that I could have had his chaine. I have refused active service until justice is done me, and leed the Secretary that I want nothing out my raik, and that I will die in a gutter before I will sumer myself to be degraded.

I have mentioned all these cases of injustice to members of Congress and the Governor, and they say justice shall be done us the next session. I told them of Captain bemoss laving only eleven pars of sea service in the old navy, and lost the two only vessels he commanded; also of Brooks' and Bullock's cases—in fact, all. We have also given them a reorganization bill, which provides for admirals—three of each—six commodores, &c., and a voluntary retired list after forty years in service. All, I blank, will be right the next session.

The Commodore says the button, word and cap oranment were adopted, except the flag in the latter, which will cortainly be changed very soon. He wishes you to

voluntary retired list after forty years in service. All, I think, will be right the next session.

The Commodore says the button, sword and cap ornament were adopted, except the flag in the latter, which will cortainly be changed very soot. He wishes you to send over one hundred gross of the large—that is, the frockcost—size, fifty of the small, and twenty of the jacket or medium. I want you to send me a piece of steel gray cloth and two pairs of good walking boots, No. 5; but, for fear their five may not be the same as ours, I send you the length of the foot. Lella will add a line, and tell you about Norfolk and Norfolk's doings, and what things she wants.

God bless you.

ARTHUR.

The Alleged Murder on Board the Ship Francis B. Cutting.

Before Hon. Judge Leonard. Jan 19.—The Propie w. Henry Giver.—At the opening of the court this morning the case of Henry Oliver-charged with the murder of Thomas Hutchinson, the second mate, on board the ship Francis B. Cutting, was called on. The prisoner was attended by his counsel Messrs, Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy. The prosecu tion was represented by Mr. Samuel B. Garvin, the Amtant District Attorney.

The testimony produced did not vary materially from that given at the Coroner's inquest immediately after the The testimony produced did not vary materially from that given at the Coroner's inquest immediately after the nurder took place, and which was fully reported in the Hirsalp of Decomber 28 last. The facts are, substantially, that on the evening of December 28 last, when all the crew were on beard the ship, which was lying off the Battery near Bedjee's island, the deceased took all the knives belonging to the sailors and broke the took of them, and commenced abusing the sailors, knocking some of them down, he then went into the forecaste and acked "what some of be swere making a noise there?" the prisoner, who was lying on his back in it's berth, said he was making the noise, when doceased got upon a chest with what was supposed to be a belaying pin, about eighteen inches long in his hand, and not his hand into the presoner's berth and said. "You som of a be-h, if you don't hash up PH knock your brains out." The prisoner said, "it will take a better man than you to do that? The mate said. "What is that you say, you set of a be-h?" and struck the prisoner three or four times, cutting him on the head and face, from which to be deed profusely. Just as deceased was about striking the fourth here diliver fined a pistol, a billet from which took effect in the throat of deceased, causing almost instantaneous death. The defence is justifiable homicide. The proceedition having closed, the defendant's counsel waved any formal opening, and produced testimony as to deceased having strick the defendant several blows before the platel was fired, and also proved that the piece from a scalaring man in this city. There were a few witnesses examined as to character, &c., when the defence closed. It being then after three o'clock, the court adjourned till ten o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, when the case will be summed up.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ASPERMANNELS—Steamship America—W Jewett and moth H B Searles and lady, W A Summons, Me Fairfield, Goodwin and Children, Mr Tition, Mrs Dowling, Mrs Ca S Bucklow, Mr Gorinori, J K Turner, Mrs Patter and G Chin, Mrs Goodwin and Children, J K Turner, Mrs Matter and Chinek, R H Golk Koos, Mrs H Smith, Mrs Nichola, J Chinek, R H Crawfonder, J Morrisa, J M Johnson, M Lane, J Brown, G Patterson, D Berryan, J M Johnson, M Lane, J Brown, G Patterson, D Berryan, J M Johnson, M Lane, J Brown, G Patterson, D Berryan, J M Johnson, M Lane, J Brown, G Patterson, D Berryan, J M Johnson, M Lane, J Brown, G Patterson, D Berryan, J M Johnson, M Keiton, J Coodnow, H R Henk John Badcock, Miss Griffin, Mrs Wood and infant, Miss Mi Jy, M Potter, Jr, Mrs Martin and two children, W S Kend and wife, Mrs Perklus, J Hoxey, J D Stenbens, L K Griffin George Fen Bracek, Wm Dawes, C Remson, W H Bradle D Wilston, T A Howard, S McGrepor, J Reed, Wm Eatte A B Fay, S Never, G Godfrey, A Nedenn, T S Godfrey, Martindain, E Springer, R Corey, A B Gardner, J D Mills MyJustice, E H Cuther, T A McCornick, C A Vedden, J Sarker, H Biehardson, G I. Healty, E Hubbard, Capta Borden, John Harwood, J Simmon, John Tabusa, G Kelly Miss Holden, Mr Waterman, Mr Hamilton, Wm Jones, McIntire and hady—and 430 in the sterage.

Asylwatic—Steamship Champton—Richd J Walsh, W Persins, Robit Enhance, Vennice of the Company of the Com

Miss Holden, Mr Walerman, Mr. Hamilton, Win Johes, McIntire and lady—and the in the steerage.

Assiswatt.—Steamship Champion—Richel J Walsh, W Perains, Robt Robinson, Victor Smith, H M Lockwood, T Sanford, Rev Jins A Danfo th. Dani Bagley and will Edwid Byrne, Rev Mr McClerrand and wire, A Josep Capt J McNobb, A Robenstein and wile, Caroline Balier H Kent, and a good complement iff second cabin and size

Cover Calendar-This Day. SUFREME COCKT—CINCUIT.—Part 1—Over and Terminer Part 2—Nos. 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1146 1148, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1172

1174, 1176, Common Pleas.—Part 1.—Nos. 540 % 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1075, 1082, 1083, 360 %, 478, 1020, 827, 714, 707. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term. Surrasun Courar.—Part 1.—Nos. 3133, 1207, 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 3114, 553, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, Part 2.—Nos. 3048, 3046, 623, 1300, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Vicksburg Disaster Illustrated-The Campaign in the Southwest-The Union Successes on the Arkansas River-The Latest News, &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Lott, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one o'clock and at half-past five o'clock this after-

noon, to go by railroad

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe published at eleven o'clock this morning, and will con-tain full details, from our special correspondent, of the Disaster at Vicksburg, illustrated by a map showing the esitions of the contending armies.

It will also contain particulars of the capture of Arkan

sas Post, with seven thousand Rebel Prisoners and a larg quantity of Munitions of War, by the Union forces under deClernand and Porter, &c.; Splendid Operations of Gen-sullivan in the Southwest, and all other news of the veek of an important character. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London

England, will receive subscriptions and advertiseme or the NEW YORK HERALD.

THE MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC. The Winter Campaign-The Attempt to Capture Vicksburg, With an Illustra-tion-The Capture of Arkansas Post-The Latest News, &c.

A regular mail steamship will leave this port at not on Wednesday for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South Pacific w close at hair past ten o'clock to morrow in this city.

The New York HERALD-Edition for the Pacificeady at half-past nine o'clock, and will contain full detail of the movements of the Union Armies for the Winter An account of the Attack and Repulse of the Union

Army on Vicksburg, with a Map showing the position of the Armies, their Movements, &c. An account of the Capture of Arkansas Post by the nion Forces, with Ten Thousand Prisoners and all the Rebel Stores and Munitions.

It will also contain the Latest News from the different divisions throughout the country, North and South, of the Union Army: The latest intelligence from Europe, and all News of the past ten days of an important or interesting

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Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Official Israw ings. 9.

Co.'s Kentucky and M. issouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, Ex ris. Class 31—January 19, 1863.

6, 32, 76, 54, 39, 66, 28, 29, 73, 2, 44, 30, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 32—January 19, 1863.

8, 44, 60, 28, 6, 47, 43, 32, 12, 71, 59, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing other to.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or 8t. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State

Lotteries ...

DELAWARE, EXTRS CLASS 31—January 19, 1863.

9, 76, 51, 68, 49, 39, 11, 5, 62, 41, 57, 20, 75.

DELAWARE, CLASS 32—January 19, 1863.

17, 29, 6, 61, 13, 74, 40, 30, 72, 25, 31, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS A CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Asso-ciation Company's Lotter, of Kenuteky. Class 31—January 19, 1863. 25, 76, 42, 7, 23, 71, 4, 11, 45, 46, 9, 13. 49, 17, 53, 76, 68, 6, 7, 31, 71, 58, 57, 35, 46, 76.

FRANCE, ELLIS & CO., Covington, Ky. COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, to conduct and manage the Labrary Association Company Lettery of Kentucky, under Labrary Association Company Lettery of Kentucky, under Labrary A. D. ELLIAN JOHN MCKINNEY. L. L. LOUALIN. JOHN MCKINNEY. WM. FORSE.

COSTINGTON, Ky., January 7, 1853.

Royal Bavana Lottery.—A Premium of 15 percent padd on prizes. Information given, Highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver, TATLOR & Co., Paucers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lot-teries. Information given. JOREPH BATES, Broker, 11 Way street, room No. 1, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STHMA—A DISTINGUISHED LAWVER WRITES from Augusta, Maine, as follows—When I commenced taking JONAS WHITCOMI'S REMEDY for aschmenced taking JONAS WHITCOMI'S REMEDY for aschmenced taking the end of the spasmodic kind to a bad attack I have requestly sail up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the remed I found as unaccustomed cuteff my leadth and strength began to improve. I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively to author. It cannot be that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it wil soon entirely leave no. The medicine above referred to its prepared by Measra JONEPHI BURKNETT A CO., Trumust street, Boston, and is for sale by droggistic generally.

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A RMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS AB-Justed and cashed. Pensions, Bounty, 1 sy and Petze Mensy collected. Hankers' references SOMES & HROWM, 2 Park place, N. Y.

A RTHUR A GARDINER, LAWYERS.

C. A. ARTHUR late Quariermasser General, has resumed the practice of law as above. He official position based-forded him a valuable experience respecting Minacy Glaims and he will now give special attention to the collection of the same.

A LMOST A FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND KING A Who recused to come to time.

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Editor and Proprietor, 29 Annator

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